

## MEIN OF NAVY BACK FROM WAR GAMES, READY FOR ANY FOE

Dreadnoughts Texas, New York and Wyoming Return From Southern Practice.

TARGET SCORES HIGH.

Torpedo Work, Done at Night, Sets New Mark for American Warships.

There need be no fear of a foreign foe, no matter how pretentious its navy, if the spirit and opinions of the men of the four dreadnoughts which arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard this morning are of any value. The dreadnoughts are the Texas, New York, Wyoming and Arkansas and they are just back from extensive battle practice in Southern waters.

The Arkansas, flagship of Vice Admiral Mayo, was the first of the division to leave the anchorage off Tompkinsville, S. I., this morning and move on the flood tide to the Navy Yard. The other vessels followed during the day.

It was 100 days ago to-day that the fleet went south for the maneuvers and the dreadnoughts brought back 4,000 sun tanned sailors, who are coming ashore to see the sights.

The Arkansas allowed 500 of her men to go ashore last night while off Staten Island. They were ordered to report at the Navy Yard at 8 o'clock this morning. A few minutes before that hour "tags," the nondescript mascot of the dreadnought, entered the Sands Street gate and began to chase the cats along officers' row. Then came the men and when the tally was finished at the head of the gangway it was found that they had reported to the last man.

The work of scraping the hull preparatory to painting began immediately after the Arkansas went into drydock although the dreadnought appeared spick and span from waterline to fighting tops. The officers and men of the Arkansas boast that they have the cleanest ship in the navy.

The maneuvers from which the ships have returned were anything but play. All day and often all night the big ships and their smaller escorts played the war game or hampered away at targets with the mighty guns on which Uncle Sam relies to repel foreign invaders.

Leaving New York on Jan. 4, the battleships played war games down the coast to Cuba. At Cuba the men of the fleet were instructed in the work they would have to perform when the target practice began. A number of new men aboard the ships were soon made into hardened veterans.

At Guantanamo and off the south coast of Cuba battle practice was indulged in, interspersed with target work. The officers and men are enthusiastic over the shooting and, although they are not permitted to discuss the scores, it is declared that the American gunners need fear nothing from those of other navies.

For the first time in the history of the navy torpedoes were fired with telling effect at targets 10,000 yards distant. This is equivalent to firing torpedoes five miles, and the results were astonishing. Most of the torpedo work was done at night, making the shooting more difficult.

One of the important results of the southern cruise was the making of swimmers of the sailors. In the past the percentage of sailors who could swim was astonishingly small. The United States now has a navy of swimmers. Of the 1,054 members of the Arkansas crew more than 900 men are qualified swimmers, and more than fifty per cent. of the crew qualified in diving from the gun deck.

The men and officers had little time for play during the maneuvers. However, boat races were held, and there were several athletic meets at Guantanamo. Lieut. Commander Richards of the Arkansas spoke enthusiastically of the morale of the enlisted personnel.

The Arkansas and the New York went to Mobile, Ala., to test out land fortifications. The ships hammered forts ashore at nine miles range with terrific effect. On the way back to New York the ships played war games again.

The Arkansas will be at the Navy Yard for fifteen days and will then be sent to some other station. The Wyoming will be here fifty-six days and the New York twenty-five days and the Texas thirty days. The ships will be put into tip top shape as rapidly as possible against the possibility of their need in Mexican waters.

During the stay of the fleet in New York the men will be given liberal shore leave and furloughs.

## WHY SPRING COLDS ARE DANGEROUS

If Neglected They Lead to Serious, Perhaps Fatal Results

If you get cold at this time of year and try to "let it go," it frequently develops into a stubborn throat trouble, which may in turn become chronic asthma, bronchitis or worse. It is important to remember that Father John's Medicine relieves colds because of its nourishing, body-building elements, which give strength to the system, enable each organ to resume its normal functions. Father John's Medicine is not a patent medicine, contains no injurious drugs, but is a pure food medicine, for those who are weak and run-down.—Adv't.

# Get Into the Marital Trenches and Fight To Win Peace, Expert Advises Newlyweds



## Don't Sulk and Nurse Secret Grievances, but Battle It Out in the Open, and a Truce May Come Sooner Than You Think, Declares Justice Freschi.

By Nixola Greeley-Smith.

Husbands and wives are bound to quarrel occasionally unless they are "marital caterpillars." That very descriptive phrase belongs to John J. Freschi, Justice of the Court of Special Sessions and long since recognized as high authority on problems of marriage and divorce. Justice Freschi believes that it is an excellent thing for married persons to quarrel occasionally, that the conjugal jangle serves frequently as a sort of tonic to dying romance. Just because you quarrel with Mary or wish occasionally that you had never set eyes on John, is no reason at all for believing that you have chosen unwisely in Justice Freschi's opinion.

"There has never been a marriage yet between two sane, healthy, intelligent people who could agree on everything," the Justice told me yesterday. "The husband who meekly agrees with everything his wife says, the woman who answers 'Yes, dear' to every opinion a man advances, soon degenerates into a marital caterpillar and quite properly earns the contempt of the person he crawls before."

Until Justice Freschi was advanced to Special Sessions he served as Judge of the Court of Domestic Relations and as City Magistrate. He is a director of the International Commission on Marriage and Divorce, which aims to standardize the domestic laws of the world.

He has taken always a special interest in the couples brought to his judicial notice and he has mediated more broken marriages than he has dissolved.

Because of an interesting article on incompatibility which the Judge contributed to the current number of the Woman's Home Companion, I had asked him to give me his formula for domestic happiness.

"You say there is no such thing as real incompatibility in marriage," I began.

"Oh, no, I don't," Justice Freschi interrupted hastily. "I admit genuine cases of incompatibility exist, but I maintain that they are extremely rare, particularly in America, where young people marry for love. Where love exists it is ridiculous to talk of incompatibility."

"How could two persons really incompatible be attracted sufficiently to marry each other? It often happens that men and women of widely different tastes fall in love. The man of staid, quiet habits is attracted by the daredevil girl. Or the young man of convivial nature turns naturally to the woman who will act as a sort of anchor for him. During courtship the butterfly girl tries to be as sober as possible; the serious minded man attempts to be gay. But these efforts rarely outlast the honeymoon. Men and women slip back into their real natures. The schoolmarm who likes lectures and concerts develops a contempt for the husband who prefers 'movies' and vaudeville. And the man speaks derisively of his wife's quiet tastes as 'highbrow.' Hence many quarrels. I maintain that these quarrels serve a useful purpose—that of bringing about mutual concessions and readjustments. The first quarrel is a showdown and opens the way for compromise. Moreover, it provides the occasion for 'making up' which most young people enjoy. Sometimes men and women—particularly young women—have an exaggerated pride which makes them hide their grievances. They nurse a secret grudge. This is wrong. My advice to husbands and wives is: Talk it out, fight it out if necessary. Don't smoulder and don't sulk."

"But don't you think that similarity of taste is necessary to marital happiness?" I asked. "That permanent peace must be founded on identity of interests and purposes?"

"No, indeed," Justice Freschi answered. "Sometimes persons of the most opposite temperaments and tastes love and attract each other most. Their early married life will be a series of lively skirmishes with a pitched battle or two, but once they are out of the trenches they are sure to be happy. For their marriage will be based on the strongest foundation in the world, a basic attraction for each other."

"But so many of the battles of matrimony result in an inconclusive peace," I said. "And most conjugal wars end as the War of 1812 did—the losing the war is fought about is not even mentioned in the treaty of peace."

"Then such treaties are wrong," Justice Freschi answered. "In marriage the most important thing is not to nurse secret grievances. If you nurse your wrath silently, resentment keeps on piling up till a psychological explosion comes which shakes the marital structure to its foundation. The deadliest foe of happiness in marriage are recrimination and retaliation. Never try to 'get even.' The intelligent partner is invariably the first to yield. And yielding inspires yielding."

"Most people start in marriage with the idea of a square deal," Mr. Freschi added. "Every man or woman believes himself the injured party in a quarrel. But the thing to care about is not who was the first to begin a quarrel, but to strive to be the first to end it. If young wives were less domineering, less injured, if they tried to make their homes courts of happiness instead of courts of justice, they would not have to complain so frequently that their husbands go out after dinner and leave them alone. The important thing to realize is that the other fellow has the right to be different, that that very difference is part of his attraction. If John and Mary were exactly alike they would bore each other to death. When John admits he is wrong, Mary is immediately convinced that maybe she was a little at fault too. One admission brings about another. If young wives studied their own faults instead of putting their husbands' shortcomings under a microscope there would be fewer divorces. The Justice concluded, in other words, "Mrs. Noah must not rock the Ark if she expects the dove of peace to come winging back over the receding waters with an olive branch in his beak."



## BARRED FROM SCHOOL, GIRL NOW DEMANDS PRINCIPAL'S APOLOGY

Julia Pinchuk Wants a Public One Too—Her Attorney Takes Action.

Julia Pinchuk, the Jamaica High School girl, who drank lyal last week after being accused of theft by the principal of the school, and who was yesterday barred from entrance to the institution, declared to-day at her home, No. 15 Allen Street, that she wanted a public apology from her accuser.

In the meanwhile Attorney Benjamin Marvin is drawing up papers in a suit for \$25,000 for defamation of character against Principal Mitchell.

When Julia went to school yesterday, following her acquittal in court of a charge of attempted suicide, she was refused admission by Mitchell. The girl is in the senior class and anxious to graduate that she may become a teacher.

It developed to-day that the accusation of theft made against Julia was based solely on the declaration of a scrubwoman that she had seen a girl wearing a checked dress leave a washroom in which an empty pocketbook, stolen from one of the pupils, had been found.

Julia Pinchuk was in the midst of her books when a reporter for The Evening World called at the little Jamaica home.

"I am glad I was not permitted to enter the school yesterday without a public apology," said the girl, "because had I done so the blunder on my name would not have been removed. The only way I can return to school and resume my studies as of old is after a public apology has been made to me in the assembly room in the presence of the other pupils by Principal Mitchell."

"But I am going on with my studies and hope to take the Regents' examinations in June and qualify for teaching."

Mrs. Alfred J. Egan, the Queens County leader who brought about the investigation of the Eklit scandal in Long Island City two years ago, visited Miss Pinchuk today as one of the committee of the local Board of Education to get the girl's side of the story. She said she had yet to be convinced Principal Mitchell had acted justly.

**CUTTER CHASES BARGE.**  
Barge Drifting Out to Sea When Warship Gives Warning.

The coast guard cutter Mohawk, in response to a wireless from the battleship Arkansas, anchored off Tompkinsville, started early today in pursuit of the barge Halton, reported by the battleship to be drifting out to sea, unmanned, and a danger to navigation.

The Halton is a barge of 227 tons gross. Last night's wind is thought to have torn her from her moorings somewhere in the harbor.

## HUSBAND DEFIES COURT, MRS. WHEELER CHARGES

She Will Submit Affidavits Opposing His Plea to Have Order of Arrest Set Aside.

Leaving Deputy Sheriff Browner to watch the Union League Club, where her husband, Albert Gallatin Wheeler, is still in hiding, Mrs. Claudia Carlstedt Wheeler appeared to-day at the office of her lawyer, Abraham Lipton, to make affidavits which will be submitted to Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum, Monday.

Mrs. Wheeler's attorneys yesterday asked Justice Greenbaum to set aside the order of arrest, to serve which Mrs. Wheeler, her lawyers and two Deputy Sheriffs pursued her husband to the fashionable club and then besieged him.

"We are going to show through Mrs. Wheeler's affidavits," said Mr. Lipton to-day, "that Mr. Wheeler is trifling with the court. He wants the arrest order set aside and that's a big joke. He is as much as safe to the court. If you vacate the order of arrest, I'll come out of hiding; if you don't, I'll stay in hiding. I should worry."

Mrs. Wheeler said she had been ill for two days as a result of waiting in inclement weather for her husband to leave his club.

## BOXING CLUB INQUIRY SIDETRACKED IN SENATE

Dunnigan, Author of Resolution, Moves to Table It When It Rebores Up.

ALBANY, April 15.—The resolution introduced two weeks ago by Senator John J. Dunnigan of New York, calling upon the State Athletic Commission to furnish detailed information concerning the boxes of boxing clubs in New York City, unexpectedly met its fate in the Senate to-day, but was tabled upon motion of the introducer.

When the resolution was first presented it was referred to the Committee on Civil Service, upon motion of Majority Leader Edin R. Brown, who believed that was the most efficacious method of preventing its consideration.

The Civil Service Committee reported the resolution in slightly amended form to-day and recommended its passage. Senator Brown opposed the resolution and Senator Dunnigan moved to table it before it could be debated.

**DOUBLE OATH FOR  
NATIONAL GUARDSMEN**  
Senate Army Bill Amendment Requires Pledge to President as Well as State Governor.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—To further strengthen Federalization of the National Guard, the Senate to-day, 34 to 21, amended the Army Bill organization bill to require guardsmen to take an oath to obey the orders of the President as well as the Governor of their State. The amendment was presented by Senator Wadsworth, who said it originated in the National Guard bill.

The chief purpose of the amendment is to place National Guard soldiers primarily in the service of the United States and secondarily in the service of the State, said Senator Wadsworth.

## MAKES AUTO FUEL OF WATER FOR CENT AND HALF A GALLON

Inventor Enricht Claims Simple Chemical Means Ruin of Gasoline Trust.

SETS HYDROGEN FREE.

Closely Guards Formula, for "It's So Easy" Even Patent Wouldn't Protect It.

The discovery of a chemical which will release the hydrogen contained in ordinary water and permit its explosive qualities to operate the engine of a motor car has been announced by Louis Enricht, Chemical Engineer, of Farmingdale, L. I. This means, that, providing the demonstrations which the inventor is giving daily at his home can be accomplished under all circumstances, gasoline will no longer be used to run interior combustion engines. The new chemical, mixed with water, and costing not more than a cent and a half a gallon, will take its place.

This discovery bids fair to be as revolutionary in its effect as the original discovery of the gas engine itself. Its importance is so far reaching that a chemist said to represent the Standard Oil Company (a fact he did not reveal, however), visited Mr. Enricht's home last Tuesday, witnessed a demonstration and made an effort to obtain a sample of the new chemical, but failed. The inventor makes only a small bottle of his new chemical at a time and guards that bottle with scrupulous care.

Down in Farmingdale they say that Enricht is "running his cars with water," but the inventor denies the inaccuracy of that statement and explains that once he pours his strange chemical into the water it comes to be water at all and becomes a fluid capable of much more forceful combustion than gasoline.

Too easily made to be protected by patent. The problem which confronts the inventor, he says, is how to place his discovery on the market. The elements of his discovery are so simple, he explains, that any chemist who obtains a sample could analyze it without difficulty.

"I could patent the formula, of course," said Mr. Enricht, "but for five cents anybody could obtain from the Patent Office a copy of the formula on file there and the materials are so cheap that he would make his own mixture. My patent would protect me against any one's manufacturing the stuff for sale, but each user would become his own manufacturer and my patent would be worthless."

"The only solution I see is to induce the Government to pay me a reasonable sum for the secret and then give it to the world."

Mr. Enricht's royalties from the fireproof tiles, fireproof paint, artificial stone and other discoveries which he has patented bring him in a comfortable living, and there is nothing of the "poor, impractical, dreamy inventor" about him. He was educated in technical schools in Germany, April 19, 1847, and was educated in the technical schools of Darmstadt. He was naturalized at Virginia City during the mining boom in that section of the West.

Having established what his mixture can do as a substitute for gasoline, the inventor is now constructing a glass lamp, with an inverted Wicks, in which to burn a mixture which will be cheaper than kerosene, he believes.

Mr. Enricht was born in Mayence, Germany, April 19, 1847, and was educated in the technical schools of Darmstadt. He was naturalized at Virginia City during the mining boom in that section of the West.

**MILD ELECTROLYSIS GIVES BETTER RESULTS WITH MIXTURE.**  
In the Enricht garage, back of his home on Fulton Street, in Farmingdale, The Evening World reporter was shown two automobiles, one a four-cylinder cycle car and the other a one-cylinder runabout. He chose the four-cylinder car for a demonstration. Under the inventor's instructions, his son, Louis Jr., removed the hood over the engine and unscrewed the cap of the gasoline tank.

The tank was empty, as it always is kept except when in use. The inventor takes no chances on any one breaking into the garage and procuring a sample of his mixture. The tank is drained carefully after each experiment.

Attached to the bottom of the cap which screws over the hole through which the gasoline tank is filled was a crude electrode, made from a piece of wood about eight inches long with copper wires on two sides and zinc rods on the other two. This electrode was connected by a wire with a dry cell battery fastened to a rod parallel with the top of the hood. Another wire ran from the battery to the carburetor. When the electrode is thrust into the gasoline tank and the feed tube to the carburetor is opened an electrical circuit is completed.

"That gives a mild electrolysis of my mixture," the inventor remarked, "and produces better results, though the electrolysis is not essential and the mixture will work without it. I have proved, however, that the mixture is in fact belonging to my friends, which were not equipped with the dry cell arrangement you see here."

The apparatus having been examined, Mr. Enricht Jr., filled an ordinary pot with water drawn from a faucet in the yard to which the garden hose had been attached. He drank some of the water by way of showing it to be genuine. Then a quart of the water was poured into a glass jar. Mr. Enricht Jr. drew from his pocket a four ounce bottle of a clear, green liquid resembling Florida water and with the odor of the liquid poured it into the jar of water.

**OUNCE OF FLUID, TWO QUARTS WATER, CAR RUNS.**  
Measuring out an ounce (approximately) of this green liquid, Mr. Enricht poured it into the jar of water. It gave the water a green jade appearance for a moment, but the mixture cleared at once and was only faintly discolored and clouded when poured into the gasoline tank. Another quart of water was poured into the tank and the cap was screwed down, with the electrode projecting beneath it.

A twist of the crank and the engine turned over at a lively rate, running briskly with apparent power. A few moments later the reporter was driven to the railway station in the same car, and except for a quantity of smoke due, it was explained, to a surplus of lubricating oil, the car behaved just as if operated by gasoline propulsion.

"One of the most striking things about this mixture," said the inventor, "is that it burns absolutely clean. The residue is oxidized and the cylinders are left clean as a whistle. There will be no more grinding or burning out of cylinders when this stuff is used."

"In cold weather this mixture would freeze," the inventor stated frankly, "and that difficulty has to be overcome by a heating coil run around the tank."

## Miss Hyde, Champion Golf Player, To Become Mrs. Feitner at Easter



Miss Lillian B. Hyde, who is metropolitan golf champion and prominent in Long Island summer colonies, is to be an Easter bride. She will be married to Quentin F. Feitner, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas L. Feitner, at the country home of her mother, Mrs. Richard Hyde, at Bay Shore, L. I., on April 29. The engagement was announced last fall.

## WILLIAM A. READ'S WILL DISPOSES OF \$6,500,000

Members of Firm Get \$25,000 Each and Charity Organizations Benefit.

(Special to The Evening World.)  
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 15.—The will of the late William A. Read, senior member of the firm of William A. Read & Co. of Manhattan, who died at his country mansion at Purchase on April 7, was filed for probate with Surrogate Sawyer this morning. It disposes of an estate estimated to be worth \$6,500,000. Each member of the Read firm is left \$25,000. Ten thousand dollars is bequeathed to each of the following organizations: East Side House of Manhattan, Children's Aid Society, New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and the Charity Organization Society.

Caroline Seaman Read, the widow; Joseph H. Seaman and George W. Wickesham are named as executors and trustees of the estate. The widow is left \$50,000 in cash and a trust fund of \$150,000 is set aside from which she will receive the income. She also has a life interest in three trust funds of \$15,000 each and one-half interest in a residuary trust fund.

The income from a trust fund of \$150,000 is to be paid to the testator's sister, Mary Elizabeth Read. The following nephews and nieces are left: the sum of \$30,000; William Maclean, Jr., George H. MacAllister, Florence D. MacAllister, Mary Elizabeth Cladow and Evelyn Battery. Mr. Read's children each receive a one-fourteenth interest in the residuary estate which is set aside for them during the life of their mother.

The testator directs the executors to lend the William A. Read Company \$2,000,000 from the estate if it is needed at any time.

**MULE'S RIGHT TO KICK.**  
Kentucky court decides that a mule has a right to kick (would he untruce to tradition if he didn't) and that a man is bound to step from behind.

**HOTEL NOTE.**  
The life of a New York bellhop is growing more and more down-trodden. "Front, take the baby!" they are saying now at the McAlpin.

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